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REMARKS

Claims 1-27 are currently pending in the present application and are presently under consideration. Claims 1-5 and 21 have been amended herein. All pending claims with status identifiers are at pages 2-9.

Applicants' representative acknowledges with appreciation the Examiner's indication that claims 4, 8-13, 15-20, and 24-27 would be allowable if recast in independent form to recite all limitations of respective base claims and any intervening claims. However, it is believed such amendments are not necessary in view of the deficiencies discussed *infra* of the cited art *vis a vis* applicant's claimed invention.

Favorable reconsideration is requested in view of the comments below.

I. Rejection of Claims 1-3, 5-7, 14, and 21-23 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1-3, 5-7, 14, and 21-23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tjandrasuwita, *et al.* (US Patent 5,422,654) in view of Santilli (US Patent 5,675,361). Reconsideration and allowance of claims 1-3, 5-7, 14, and 21-23 is respectfully requested for at least the following reasons. Neither Tjandrasuwita, *et al.*, nor Santilli, individually or in combination, teach or suggest all the claim limitations of the subject invention.

To reject claims in an application under §103, an examiner must establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. A *prima facie* case of obviousness is established by a showing of three basic criteria. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) *must teach or suggest all the claim limitations*. See MPEP §706.02(j) (emphasis added).

In particular, neither Tjandrasuwita, *et al.* nor Santilli teach or suggest *a hardware cursor that selectively overlays a cursor image across a display boundary onto a first and second display portions* of a dual scan display as recited in independent claims 1, 5, and 21. The present invention as recited in these claims facilitates reduction

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of computational overhead associated with conventional software cursor display systems and methods utilized in dual scan displays. Dual scan displays provide faster refresh rates than conventional single scan displays by dividing the display region into two segments that are refreshed at substantially the same time by utilizing separate data paths corresponding to each segment. The present invention as recited in these claims provides for a hardware cursor that can be displayed concurrently on both segments of the dual scan display (e.g., a top portion of the cursor is overlaid in an upper segment of the dual scan display and a bottom portion of the cursor is concurrently overlaid in a lower segment of the dual scan display).

Tjandrasuwita, *et al.* discloses a system and method that employs cathode ray tube (CRT) data streams to generate a dual scan display including a first display region adjacent to a second display region. Tjandrusawita, *et al.* enables a greater number of gray level patterns to be displayed on a dual scan display as compared to previous dual scan display systems and/or methodologies. The Examiner concedes that Tjandrasuwita, *et al.* does not teach or suggest a hardware cursor that is *concurrently overlayed... onto a first and second display portions* of a dual scan display, and accordingly cites Santilli. Santilli discloses a system for moving a cursor over a display, wherein a user is not required to remove their hands from a keyboard to effectuate such movement of the cursor. More particularly, Santilli discloses that a block of keys can include position sensors, and the cursor is moveable with respect to sensed positions of fingers on the keys. Furthermore, Santilli teaches that a display can be partitioned into four quadrants, wherein a particular key is assigned to each quadrant to facilitate movement of the cursor. For example, Santilli teaches that "Y", "U", "H", and "J" keys on a keyboard can include position sensors, wherein sensed movement of a finger on the "Y" key controls movement of the cursor in an upper-left quadrant of the display, sensed movement of a finger on the "U" key controls movement of the cursor in an upper-right quadrant of the display, sensed movement of a finger on the "H" key controls movement of the cursor in a lower-left quadrant of the display, and sensed movement of a finger on the "J" key controls movement of the cursor in a lower-right quadrant of the display. Santilli, however, never discloses that the cursor is a *hardware cursor* as recited in the subject claims. Moreover, even if the cursor disclosed in Santilli were a hardware cursor, Santilli

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does not disclose that the display is a *dual scan display*, wherein a *hardware cursor... selectively overlays a cursor image across a display boundary onto... first and second display portions* of the dual scan display as recited in the subject claims.

As neither Tjandrasuwita, *et al.* nor Santilli, alone or in combination, teach or suggest all elements of applicant's claimed invention, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of independent claim 1 (and independent claims 5 and 21, which recite a substantially similar limitation) and dependent claims 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, 22, and 23, which respectively depend therefrom, should be withdrawn.

II. Conclusion


The present application is believed to be condition for allowance in view of the above comments and amendments. A prompt action to such end is earnestly solicited.

In the event any fees are due in connection with this document, the Commissioner is authorized to charge those fees to Deposit Account No. 50-1063.

Should the Examiner believe a telephone interview would be helpful to expedite favorable prosecution, the Examiner is invited to contact applicant's undersigned representative at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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